THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9603. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, MARCH 17. 1783.

ROYAL EXCHANGE, EDINBURGH.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, MARCH 17. 1783.

AN Act of Parliament having paſſed, charging a Duty on all perſons whoſe property ſhall be Inſured from Loſs by Fire, the inſured in this Office, whoſe Premiums become due at the next LADY-DAY *Quarter, are deſired to pay in their Premiums for the enſuing year, on or before the 26th inſtant, or within fifteen days after Lady-Day; and at the ſame time to come prepared to pay the Duty of One Shilling and Sixpence on every One Hundred Pounds Inſured, in purſuance of the ſaid act, viz. One year and three quarters from Midſummer 1782, to Lady-Day 1784.*

N. B. It is requeſted, that the inſured will bring with them their Policies, for the better aſcertaining the ſum to be paid for the ſaid duty.

And notice is hereby given, that all claims upon this Office, for loſs or damage by fire, will in future be paid without any deduction.

Premiums for raiſing Flax and Hemp.

TRUSTEES OFFICE, EDIN. MARCH 15. 1783.

THE Commiſſioners and Truſtees for Fiſheries, Manufactures, and Improvements in Scotland, do hereby advertiſe, that they are to give the under-mentioned Premiums for promoting the growth of Flax and Hemp, in the year 1783, viz.

FIRST CLASS.

Diſtrict.		
I.	To be diſtributed among the perſons who ſhall ſow, raiſe, and dreſs the greateſt quantities of Flax or Hemp, in the counties of Fife, Kinroſs, Perth, and Forfar, at the rate of Twenty Shillings for every Scots ſtatute acre, a ſum not exceeding	L. 300
II.	To be diſtributed in like manner in the counties of Clackmanan, Linlithgow, Stirling, Dunbarton, Lanark, Renfrew, and Ayr,	250
III.	To be diſtributed in like manner in the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, Elgin, and Nairn,	150
IV.	To be diſtributed in like manner in the counties of Edinburgh, Haddington, Berwick, Roxburgh, and Selkirk,	100
V.	To be diſtributed in like manner in the counties of Dumfries, Wigton, Peebles, and the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright,	100
VI.	To be diſtributed in like manner in the counties of Inverneſs, Roſs, Cromarty, Sutherland, Caithneſs, Argyle, Bute, Orkney, and in the Weſtern Iſles,	100
		L. 1000

N. B. No Premium to be allowed for leſs than an acre, nor where the produce ſhall be leſs than *twenty-five ſtones*, Avoirdupois Weight of clean Skutched Flax from each acre, excepting in that diviſion of the county of Lanark, called The Lower Ward of Clydeſdale, the counties of Dunbarton and Renfrew, and the fifth and ſixth diſtricts before mentioned, where *eighteen ſtones* of Flax from an acre will entitle to a premium.

Competitors will take notice, that in caſe more money ſhall be gained than the ſum of 1000 l. above appropriated for this Claſs, no perſon or Company will be allowed premium for more than the produce of *ſix* acres, as the funds of the truſtees will not admit of their paying more than the ſum advertiſed.

SECOND CLASS.

To be diſtributed amongſt the perſons who ſhall ſave the greateſt quantities of Lintſeed, or Hempſeed, fit for ſowing, at the rate of one ſhilling per peck, Linlithgow barley meaſure; no premium to be allowed for leſs than *twenty-five* pecks from a Scots acre, L. 700

And if upon this Claſs more money ſhall be gained than the ſum above allotted, no perſon or company will receive premium for more than the ſeed ſaved from ſix acres, for the reaſon before given.

At the ſame time, it will be obſerved, that in the event of the Truſtees being obliged this year to reſtrict the premiums, upon either or both of the Claſſes, to the produce of *ſix* acres, and in this way a *ſaving* of the money advertiſed ſhould be found to ariſe, ſuch ſaving will then be applied in paying thoſe competitors who ſhall have raiſed the *greateſt* quantities of flax, or ſaved the *greateſt* quantities of ſeed above ſix acres.

N. B. No premium will be allowed for flax, purchaſed while growing, unleſs where the ſeller is a competitor, and has had his flax ſurveyed by the Board's officer. Every competitor muſt take notice, that unleſs his lintſeed has been inſpected, and approven of by ſome of the Board's officers, or certified by two or more people of character, to be ſufficiently cleaned and fit for ſowing, no premium will be allowed: Nor will any competitor be allowed premium for the lintſeed he ſaves, if it ſhall appear that the ſame was ſold for making into oil. And all lintſeed that has been kiln-dried, is, in a particular manner, debarred from premium.

Every perſon or company intending to compete for the premiums on the *Firſt* Claſs, muſt lodge, in this office, on or before the *firſt day of June* next, an intimation of his intention, in the following form:

"I, (the name and deſignation of the competitor to be here inſerted) "do hereby adviſe, that in the month of laſt, I ſowed "pecks of lintſeed, (or hempſeed) upon acres, "roods, and falls of ground, in the farm of , pariſh of "and ſhire of , with the produce of which I in- "tend to compete for the premiums publiſhed for the raiſing and dreſ- "ſing of flax and hemp."

[The ſubſcription here.]

And on or before the *firſt day of Auguſt* 1784, every competitor upon the Firſt Claſs muſt lodge in this office, an affidavit, in the following form, viz.

"At the day of One thouſand ſeven "hundred and eighty years, in preſence of "one of his Majeſty's juſtices of peace for the ſhire of "compeared, (the name and deſignation of the competitor to be here "inſerted) and made oath, that there was ſown pecks of lint- "ſeed, (or hempſeed) in the month of 1783, upon "acres, roods, and falls of ground, in the farm "of , pariſh of , and ſhire of , That "the produce thereof was in clean ſkutched flax (or hemp) fit for the "heckle, ſtones avoirdupois weight; the whole of which, and "every part thereof, was raiſed and dreſſed for his ſole behoof, (or pur- "chaſed by him whole growing, and dreſſed for his ſole behoof.")

(The Competitor to ſubſcribe here.)

(The Juſtice to ſubſcribe here.)

Every competitor upon the *ſecond claſs* muſt lodge in this office, before the *fifteenth day of February* 1784, an intimation "of his having ſaved "ſeed for ſowing, and that he intends to compete for the premium," in order that the Board's Surveyors may be ſent to inſpect the ſame; and after the ſowing ſeaſon is over, every competitor muſt alſo tranſmit to this office an affidavit before a Juſtice of Peace, mentioning the quantity of lintſeed he had, the number of acres from which it was ſaved, and how the ſame was diſpoſed of.

No perſon will be allowed to compete, except where intimation and affidavits are regularly lodged as before directed. And as much trouble has been occaſioned to the office by the competitors omitting to mention the *farm*, *pariſh*, or *ſhire*, notice is hereby given, that every intimation which does not diſtinctly mention theſe three particulars will be rejected. Every competitor muſt take care to be exact in aſcertaining the meaſure of his flax ground at making his intimation, as any variation afterwards will not be admitted.

As it appears from the reports preſented to the Truſtees by their flax-ſurveyors, that in dreſſing the flax at ſome of the lint mills, much of it is loſt or deſtroyed, partly from the want of ſkill, but chiefly from the want of care and attention in the perſons employed at theſe mills; in order therefore to encourage thoſe who have the management of lint-mills to beſtow ſtrict attention upon dreſſing the flax, the Truſtees have reſolved to give the following premiums.

To the manager or overſeer of any lint-mill, who, out of the rough flax brought to his mill, ſhall produce the greateſt *proportion* of flax completely ſkutched, fit for the heckle, L. 10 0 0

For the ſecond greateſt proportion, 7 0 0

For the third greateſt, 5 0 0

They who intend to compete for theſe premiums, muſt keep an exact accompt of all the different quantities of rough flax brought to their reſpective mills, and of the ſkutched flax produced therefrom, between the firſt day of May 1783, and firſt day of May 1784; ſpecifying in ſaid accompt, firſt the name, deſignation, and place of reſidence of each employer or proprietor of the flax; and oppoſite thereto, in an inner column, the number of ſtones rough flax; and in an outer column, the number of ſtones of clean ſkutched flax. And before the firſt of Auguſt 1784, every competitor muſt ſend an accurate copy of that accompt, ſummed up, and ſigned by him, to this office, and alongſt with it an affidavit in the following form:

"At the day of 1784, in preſence "of one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of Peace for "the ſhire of compeared (the name and deſignation of "the competitor to be here inſerted) and made oath, that from the "firſt day of May 1783, to the firſt day of May 1784, there was "brought to the lint-mill at , whereof he is overſeer or "manager ſtones avoirdupois weight, of rough flax, from which "there was produced, in clean ſkutched flax, fit for the heckle, "ſtones of the like weight.

(The competitor to ſubſcribe here.)

(The Juſtice to ſubſcribe here.)

The gainers of the different premiums above mentioned, will be determined and paid as ſoon as poſſible, after the proper certificates are lodged, and the neceſſary enquiries made for correcting miſtakes, and checking frauds.

By order of the Board,

ROBT. ARBUTHNOT, Secretary.

*** By the act of Parliament, 24th George II. all flax and hemp, of the growth of Scotland, muſt be ſold by the ſtone of 16 lib. weight avoirdupois, under the penalty of 5 l. Sterling.

Goldſmith's Hall, Edinburgh, Feb. 25. 1783.

THE Honourable Magiſtrates and Council of Edinburgh, after an examination of the accompt books of the Treaſurer of the Charity Work-Houſe of Edinburgh, having found it abſolutely neceſſary to appoint a public VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION to be made at the Goldſmith's Hall for the relief of ſaid Houſe, the Managers think it proper to give the following ſtate for the information of the public:

In 1772 an exact ſtate of the funds of the Charity Work-Houſe was made up by a committee of the Town-Council and a committee of the Managers, from which it appeared, that, during the eight preceding years, the expences of the houſe had exceeded its income in the ſum of 4461. 19s. 7d. Sterling yearly.

By this deficiency the debts of the Houſe gradually increaſed, and amounted in January 1782, to 14291. 11s. 7½d. Sterling, and the Managers, being alarmed at the extent of this debt, applied to the Magiſtrates and Council for a voluntary contribution, which they did not think expedient at that time, but they gave aſſurance that a contribution would be appointed the enſuing year.

Upon the faith of this aſſurance, the Managers, in January 1783, borrowed a large ſum upon their perſonal ſecurity, for ſupplying the urgent neceſſities of the Houſe, and without which the Houſe could not have been longer ſupported; and at preſent the debts of the Houſe amount to the alarming ſum of TWO THOUSAND Pounds Sterling and upwards.

The number of old and young, maintained by the Houſe, amount at preſent to 1080 perſons, being the greateſt number that has been any year ſupported by the Houſe for twenty-four years paſt; and exceeds the number upon the Houſe for the preceding year in 129 perſons.——Beſides theſe, a number of indigent families are in uſe to receive occaſional ſupplies from the Managers once a fortnight, which, in former years, amounted only to fifteen, but of late they have increaſed to one hundred and upwards.

The war in which the nation has been engaged for ſome years paſt, has unavoidably brought the wives and children of many ſailors and ſoldiers to be burdens upon the public; and while the preſent ſcarcity and dearneſs of proviſions have encreaſed the expences of the Houſe, they have alſo encreaſed the number of the poor.

As the Charity Work-houſe of Edinburgh has, on all occaſions, experienced the benevolence and protection of the Public, the Managers beg leave to expreſs their hopes, that in this ſeaſon of general ſcarcity, when proviſions are ſo very high, the debts of the Houſe ſo great, and the objects of this charity ſo very numerous, the virtuous and well-diſpoſed will ſee the neceſſity of raiſing a fund by a liberal contribution for diminiſhing theſe debts, and ſupplying the immediate wants of the Houſe; for unleſs the public ſhall interpoſe in a liberal manner, this humane and uſeful charity muſt of neceſſity be given up

N. B. The Managers attend at the Goldſmiths Hall each lawful day, from the hours of eleven forenoon till three afternoon, to receive contributions.

MONTROSE, MARCH 12, 1783.

A CONSIDERABLE Number of the principal inhabitants and Merchants, with the whole body of the Trades in this place, have reſolved to concur with the other boroughs in Scotland, in making application to parliament for a more liberal mode of electing their repreſentatives; and have appointed a committee to correſpond with the Merchant Company of Edinburgh, and other ſocieties who ſhall unite in ſo neceſſary a meaſure. And order this their reſolution to be publiſhed in the Edinburgh newſpapers.

TO be SOLD by public roup, in different Lots, at COMELY BANK, a ſmall diſtance north from the Dean, on Monday 24th inſtant at 2 o'clock preciſely,

Seven or eight thouſand Stone remarkably fine HAY. Perſons intending to purchaſe may enquire for particulars, any time during working hours, of John Reid, ſervant to Sir Philip Ainſlie. Not to be repeated.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *March* 11.

War-Office, March 11. 1783.

3d Regiment of dragoon guards, William Suckling, Gent. is appointed to be Cornet, vice Edward Filmer.

16th Regiment of dragoons, Lieutenant Gilbert Hillock, of the 3d battalion of the 60th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice George Maſon. Cornet James Wilſon to be Lieutenant, vice Peter Taylor.

20th Regiment of dragoons, Cornet Robert Pidcock to be Lieutenant, vice Theodore Luders.

1ſt Regiment of foot guards, Captain Henry Hervey Aſton, of the 99th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice H. B. Palmer.

7th Regiment of foot, John Gage, Gent. to be Lieutenant, vice John Kortright.

30th Regiment of foot, Captain John Auguſtus Jevers to be Major, vice Chriſtopher Maxwell.

36th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Curwen Adderton, of the 104th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice John Gordon Cuming.

54th Regiment of foot, Thomas Bewen, Clerk, to be Chaplain, vice —— Aſbridge.

60th Regiment, 3d battalion, Lieutenant George Maſon, of 16th dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Gilbert Hillock.

61ſt Regiment of foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Gordon to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice John Acklom.

76th Regiment of foot, Captain Charles Haſtings, of the 12th foot, to be Major, vice Honourable Francis Needham. William Mackay, Gent. to be Enſign, vice —— Grant.

77th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant-Colonel John Acklom, of the 61ſt regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Charles Gordon.

82d Regiment of foot, Captain Thomas Pitcairne to be Major, vice William Reppel.

87th Regiment of foot, Enſign Benjamin Wynne Ottley to be Lieutenant, vice Honourable Edward Finch.

90th Regiment of foot, Thomas Stewart, Gent. to be Enſign, vice James Greetham.

91ſt Regiment of foot, Captain John Ritchie, of the 37th regiment, to be Major, vice Dudley Ackland.

92d Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Nathaniel Kirkman, of the 10th foot, to be Captain of a company, vice William Thomas Tayler. Lieutenant William White, of the 59th regiment, to be Captain of a company, vice John Clark.

93d Regiment of foot, Andrew Patton, Gent. to be Enſign, vice George Franklin.

99th Regiment of foot, Captain H. B. Palmer, of the 1ſt foot guards, to be Captain of a company, vice Henry Hervey Aſton.

104th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant John Gordon Cuming, of the 36th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Curwen Adderton.

Major Elford's corps of foot, James Dodgion, Gent. to be Enſign, vice —— Marlar.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *March* 11.

The Anna and Maria, M'Kemmits, from St Croix to Copenhagen, has put into Fayal in a dreadful condition, 89 hogſheads have been thrown overboard; the ſhip has been condemned, and the remainder of the cargo landed at Fayal.

The Vigilant, Barnewell, a letter of marque, from London to New York, has taken and ſent into Portſmouth the Vriendſchap, a very rich Curaçoa ſhip, bound for Amſterdam. The Vigilant was well the 21ſt of February, 198 leagues to the S. W. of Scilly.

The Grazioza Annetta, from Falmouth to Venice, with tin, ran on a ſand bank on the 6th inſtant at Plymouth, and filled with water.

The Wyghuiſſen, of Embden, Captain Pieters, with wheat, from Dunkirk for Bourdeaux, and the Nottonira, of Peterſburgh, Captain Larbot, from Havre de Grace for Breſt, with timber, are put into Cowes in diſtreſs.

Torbay, 5. Yeſterday morning the Emperor of Germany, Gunn, went to pieces, and that part of the cargo which remained on board was entirely loſt. This day came in here, in their boat, the crew of the Benjamin, Harvey, from London for Wales, with corn and deals; ſhe foundered about nine leagues from the Berry Head. Alſo came in his Majeſty's ſhips Atlas and Alexander, with ſeveral ſail bound to the weſtward.

The Ann, Howard, of Hull, from London for Plymouth, having received conſiderable damage in bad weather, is put into Weymouth.

The Llandovery, Curling, from Jamaica, arrived at Falmouth, has brought in the crew of the Devonſhire, ——, which foundered the 3d inſt.

The Vigilant, Clarkſon, bound for St Lucia, was run down by the Minerva frigate, Capt. Pakenham, on Wedneſday laſt about one o'clock A. M. and ſunk in a few minutes; the crew ſaved.

Capt. Moore, of the Governor Dalling, arrived at Clyde from Jamaica. On the 11th of January ſaw two Daniſh ſhips aſhore on the iſland of Heneago, in the windward paſſage, with their ſails ſet, as they had run on ſhore, and entirely left by their crews; they were, he believed, from Port au Prince to Hamburg; the one named the Graaf Schimmelman, Capt. Hendrick Roſtierantz, belonging to Altona; the other the Jonge Fredrick, Capt. Pierterſon. From one of their log books it appeared they had run on there the 9th inſtant.

The Molly, Kendal, arrived at Liverpool from Jamaica, reports having ſeen a ſchooner loaded with ſugar, &c.

The Frow Catharina, Hanſen, from Oſtend to Yarmouth, with wheat, is on the beach near the north pier, and almoſt full of water.

The Juno, Webſter, from London to Jamaica, is put into Torbay with damage.

Portſmouth, 7. The D. of Richmond armed tranſport for Ireland, is returned to St Helens with the loſs of her maintopmaſt; the Marquis de Seignelly ſloop of war is gone out of harbour to Spithead.

The Pompey, Solly, from Montſerrat to London, is put into Mount's Bay in diſtreſs, and the cargo muſt be landed before ſhe can proceed.

North Shields, 8. The Jaſon, Robinſon, ſailed hence for Hamburg on Tueſday laſt, but came in again laſt night; the Jane and Iſabella, Marſhall, which ſailed with the Jaſon, is ſaid to be loſt with all hands to the northward near the Staples; the Venus, Calway, of this port, and five more light ſhips, are aſhore near Hartlepool.

Briſtol, 8th. His Majeſty's ſhip Serapis ſailed on Thurſday laſt for Plymouth, but is returned, owing to bad weather; a tender from Portſmouth for Ireland, is drove in here.

Portſmouth, 10. The Iphigenia and Winchelſea frigates are come into harbour.

Liverpool, 8. It is much to be doubted if all be well with the Belgioioſo Eaſt India ſhip, that ſailed hence on Tueſday laſt; one of the Dublin packets, which came in this day, picked up in the Channel a barrel of porter, a puncheon of rum, a barrel of tar, and a bundle of hay, which by the marks on the caſks, and particularly the package of the hay, a Captain Wignall, who attended the loading of the ſhip, poſitively ſays was on board her; ſhe was ſeen on Wedneſday morning off Holyhead, wind at about S. E. and that day was very ſtormy, with ſnow here; ſincerely wiſh that an account may come of her ſafety.

LONDON.

About fifty officers of the Scotch Brigade, in the ſervice of Holland, have retired from that ſervice, viz. ſix or eight field officers, twelve Captains, and thirty ſubalterns. Theſe gallant veterans, did not think it conſiſtent with their honour as Britiſh ſubjects, to take the new oath lately ordered to be impoſed, which was virtually to make them abjure their native country, and therefore, had no alternative, but to demand leave to throw up their commiſſions. Several of them are arrived in London, fully truſting to the reſolution of the Britiſh Cabinet Council paſſed about ſix months ago, when it was unanimouſly reſolved, that they ſhould be taken under his Majeſty's protection.

The commanders of the three Scots regiments in the Dutch ſervice, General Houlton, Stewart and Dundaſs, are to enjoy their pay during life, without being obliged to ſubſcribe the oath, or do any duty, on account of their long and meritorious ſervices.

There are only four millions to be borrowed this ſeſſion of Parliament, and it is to be raiſed on the following plan: Every ſubſcriber of 100 l. to have

100 l. ſtock in the 4 *per cents* valued at 84 l.	L. 84	0 0
12 s. 6 d. long annuity, valued at 20 years purchaſe,	12	10 0
One Lottery ticket, valued at 15 l. profit,	5	0 0
	L. 101	10 0

This will give a profit of 1 and a half *per cent.* but with the uſual diſcount may be reckoned about 3 *per cent.* Near as this bargain appears to be, four very reſpectable and reſponſible gentlemen have already engaged to lend Government the whole ſum. The budget to be opened in April. Five or ſix millions of navy billsare to be funded on a new ſtock of 4 and a half *per cent.* or in Long Annuities, but it is not yet determined whether this will be done in this ſeſſion or in the beginning of the next.

HOUSE OF PEERS, *Wednesday, March 12.*

WENT through, in Committee, and reported the tobacco import bill.

Read a second time the Exchequer loan, Newcastle poor, and Lawton road bills.

The Lord Chancellor having thrown out some thoughts on Monday last on the incompetency of the House to form an opinion on the bill to enable certain heads of colleges to marry, without a view of the college charters, statutes, and other documents, again urged his former arguments; in consequence of which the further progress of the bill was put off till the necessary papers should be laid on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Wednesday, March 12.*

RECEIVED and read a petition from the county of Flint, for a more equal representation in Parliament, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Passed the West India import trade, and Gibraltar head money bills, and ordered them to the Lords.

Came to three resolves in Committee to consider of the bounties payable on the exportation of callicoes, &c. and ordered them to be reported on the morrow.

Agreed to the amendments made to the bill to prevent frauds in the dying trade, and ordered it to be engrossed.

Mr Bambridge, from the Paymaster-General's office, presented an account of Mr Burke's balances, which were referred to the committee on that bill.

Deferred the ways and means and supply till Friday.

Sir Henry Fletcher presented a petition from the East India Company, praying a relief from Parliament. He said, that, in the present situation of the company's affairs, if relief was not speedily granted, he would not answer for the consequences. There were some acts which would expire on the 1st of April, and if others did not pass to take place on that day, the company's finances would be in the most alarming state. He would not, however, press the business now, but would wait till a Ministry should be appointed—an event, which, if he could trust to rumours he had heard since he came into the House, was just at hand.

General *Smith* was afraid the Company would be bankrupt if speedy relief was not given; but was willing to let the business lie over, on account of the report that Ministerial arrangements were in a train to be shortly completed.

The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

The order of the day for going into a Committee on Mr Burke's Bill for amending the pay-office act being then read,

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* wished Mr Burke would not bring on the business then, in the absence of the Commander in Chief and Secretary, each of whom had objections to some clauses of the Bill.

Mr *Burke* acquiesced, but it was extraordinary the two gentlemen whom he had named were absent, as it was expressly at the desire of the Commander in Chief that he had brought in the bill: that gentleman had told him such a bill was absolutely necessary, to remove some great inconveniencies, under which the army laboured, and which had arisen out of the act passed last year. If, however, the hon. member thought the putting off the consideration of the bill for some time would be no inconvenience to the army, he had no objection.—This being settled, the House went into a committee on the American intercourse bill, in which some further alterations were made.

Adjourned.

From the Extraordinary Gazette, March 13.

Naples, Feb. 11. On the 5th of this month, at seven in the morning, a most violent earthquake happened at Messina, which threw down several houses; and at a quarter past seven in the evening, a second shock entirely destroyed all the rest of the houses and other buildings in the city.

The master of the ship who brought this mournful intelligence says, that at the break of day there was not the appearance of the city, but that a thick smoke seemed to hide it: when that, however, was dissipated, he perceived that half the city had sunk, and that the remainder was consumed by the fire which issued from the gulph in which the other part had been swallowed up. One of the King's frigates which lay near, fired a number of cannon into the town with a view of extinguishing the fire. The commanding officer said, that he only saw one person (a Carmelite) who was endeavouring to make his escape, in a small boat; and that the convent of the capuchins was the edifice that was left entire, it being at a distance from the town.

This dreadful earthquake is supposed to have been occasioned by a violent eruption of Mount Etna. The sea rose in many places above three fathoms. Upwards of twenty thousand persons have perished either by the inundation or by the falling of old houses; indeed this has been more fatal than the memorable calamity of the kind which happened at Lisbon.

LONDON.

The difficulties which have for some time impeded the final arrangement of a popular Administration, are at last happily surmounted, and his Majesty has been graciously pleased to accommodate himself so far to the feelings and wishes of his people, as to admit those men into his Councils, who evidently stand highest in their estimation, and from whose united talents alone this exhausted country can expect any renovation of its political importance in Europe. This happy acquiescence on the part of his Majesty, was signified yesterday for the first time by a messenger sent from St James's to Lord North, who afterwards had a long conference with the King, who professed himself to have no other wish at that period, but that an Administration should be formed, so constituted, as to promise permanency to themselves, and benefit to the country. His Lordship easily convinced his Majesty, that this was practicable on no other condition, but by the admission of the Whig interest into the leading department of the State; and he was commissioned by the King to wait upon the Duke of Portland, with an offer of the Seals as first Lord of the Treasury. His Grace accepted the offer, as it came immediately from his Majesty; but the other arrangements have not yet received such a degree of final confirmation, as to enable us to give them with confidence to our neighbours. *Eng. Chron.*

It is now the general belief, that a new administration was formed last night, at least that it took place in part, and that the following persons are to fill the principal departments, viz. —The Duke of Portland is to be First Lord of the Treasury; Mr Fox to be one of the Secretaries of State; and Mr Pitt to continue Chancellor of the Exchequer: Lord John Cavendish to take a share in the Ministry; and Colonel North to be brought into high office.—The nomination to the other posts, under Government, may not perhaps yet be finally settled; but if we advert to what Sir Henry Fletcher and General Smith said last night, in the House, a total arrangement will probably soon take place, to the great joy of his Majesty's subjects, who foresaw nothing but inevitable ruin from a continuance of the anarchy and confusion which lately prevailed.

Another list has been handed about this day, which says, that the Duke of Portland is the New Premier; that Lord Stormont and Mr Fox are the Secretaries of State; Mr F. Montague, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Colonel North, Treasurer of the Navy; and Mr Burke, Paymaster of the forces.

A correspondent asks—Did a late first Lord of the Treasury, by patching up a quarrel with his avowed enemy, acquire either profit or honour by the transaction?—Would he put the denial on all his former protestations, merely to show how good a Christian he is, by forgiving of injuries?—Was there not some other compromise with which the public is unacquainted? —Will not the people be apt to suspect that there was a *quid pro quo?*—May we not, without being uncharitable, suppose, that the popularity of one man, which was able to screen the other, was exchanged for the parliamentary interest of the latter?

It is asserted (says the same writer) that Mr Fox, by the advice of Lord North, has given up his favourite title of *Man of the People*, which, like a vacant ribband, waits to be assumed by one as steady and well principled as the late owner of it.

Several public and private bills will receive the royal assent to-morrow, by virtue of a commission under the Great Seal for that purpose.

Yesterday some dispatches were received from Lisbon, which are dated the 1st instant. They give an account of several ships from Newfoundland (bound to Spain) being put in there, some with the loss of their main and mizen masts, and other damage.

Last night the purser of the General Elliott outward-bound East-Indiaman was dispatched from the India-house express to Portsmouth, with all the passports for the other East-India ships.

We are sorry to perceive that several of the American provinces, have already begun to extend the idea of liberty and independence further than was originally intended, either by this country or Congress. The States of Vermont have openly avowed their independence, and several others have discovered a leaning that way.

Yesterday, Lord Kintore was at the levee, and was presented to the King by General Morris.

The Duke of Richmond, it is asserted, has refused to be connected with any Administration formed on the late coalition, and he has declared in very strong terms, that he will never abandon the principles on which he opposed the Administration of Lord North.

The people of this country are at last unanimous in their sentiments of public affairs—but their unanimity ought to make some of our great folks blush, if they are capable of such a mark of modesty.

A correspondent, in support of the hint thrown out by Mr Fox lately in the House of Commons, recommends that during the *Inter regnum* of administration, the conduct of public affairs be put in commission till a proper cabinet can be formed; and proposes the commissioners of accounts as the only set of men who have executed the trust reposed in them with honour to themselves and satisfaction to the public.

The four parties in Parliament, *who are labouring for the good of the country*, are composed as follows:

1*st* The ROCKINGHAM PARTY, headed by the Duke of Portland and above twenty other peers; Mr Fox in the Commons, and about one hundred other members; this party are Whigs, and descendants of those who were friends to the Revolution and Hanover succession.

2*d*, LORD NORTH'S PARTY, what is called the Tory interest; which are strongest in both Houses, their number in the House of Peers about thirty, and near one hundred and thirty in the House of Commons.

3*d*, The BEDFORD PARTY, a mixture of Tory and Whigs, which consists of about a dozen of Peers, and fifty Commoners.

4*th* The SHELBURNE PARTY, also a mixture of different principles, it consists of near twenty Peers, and about one hundred in the House of Commons.

There are besides these, several independent members of both Houses, who tie themselves to no party, but with the true spirit of freedom, vote occasionally with one side or other, as their own judgment dictates, it is to be wished, that this class were more numerous.

Yesterday, at two o'clock, died the Honourable Miss Elizabeth Courtney, daughter to Lord Courtney. This young lady, who was eighteen years of age, lost her life by a most shocking accident. As she stood by the fire, a hot poker fell from the grate, and set fire to her clothes, which burned so violently, that though she received immediate assistance, the flame could not be extinguished in time to save her life. She lived ten hours after.

Lady Honeywood was in the room with Miss Courtney when her cloaths unfortunately took fire, and was so affected by the unhappy accident, that for some hours she had a succession of fainting fits, and now lies dangerously ill.

The following letter, containing an account of the loss of the Dartmouth East-Indiaman, is communicated by an intelligent seaman who was on board:

"We sailed from Madras the 8th of June, with a very fair wind, which continued till the 17th, when the weather began to change, and continued very unsettled and squally till the 24th. The day before the accident happened it had occasionally blown very hard, but as we were more than three days distant from the land, there could not be the least suspicion of any danger. Towards the close of the day, the wind rather increased, and the currents running at the same time very strong, carried us insensibly upon the island, which is called Car Nicabar. No language can describe the dreadful confusion which prevailed on board when we had the first notice of our situation. The night was uncommonly dark; the raging of the wind; and the dashing of the surges against the rocks, were truly horrible. Every effort was exerted for a considerable time to save us; the masts were attempted to be cut down and cleared away, but all in vain, for about three o'clock in the morning the ship struck, and in less than an hour after was broken fairly in two. There were several passengers on board, among whom were two ladies, one of whom had been brought to bed only a week before. The cries, the prayers, the imprecations of the different people on board, cannot be painted; some of the men breaking open the chests of liquor, others plunging into the ocean; one seaman who had broke both his arms hung by his teeth for a considerable time, and then dropped into the sea; another was jammed between two chests, and remained for several hours in that state without receiving the least assistance. Almost all who trusted to their swimming were lost, while those who remained on the two broken partitions of the wreck were saved. For the honour of the two ladies, they displayed uncommon courage and collectiveness during the whole scene, and were both got safe on shore. As soon as day-light began to appear, the horrors of our situation were clearly discovered—rocks around us on every side! before us a savage island! dead bodies scattered upon the beach in great numbers, and goods of every kind laying as far as the eye could travel on the shore. It was near three in the afternoon before we were all landed. About forty of us, men and women together, lay for a considerable time under a few trees on the beach, whose foliage were not sufficiently thick to shelter us from the scorching rays of the sun. Those however who had received no injury were soon enabled to walk over to the other side of the island, where the Chapman lay at anchor; but the remainder of us who had been bruised and wounded by the wreck, were compelled to remain three days in that most dreadful situation. Our only subsistence were a few cocoa nuts which grew near us.

"To describe the island itself:—It might be near twenty miles round; but thinly inhabited with savages, who went naked except about the waist, and lived in huts raised upon pillars, which they ascended by a kind of ladder. The men carried cutlasses in their hands without handles, which instruments they employed in cutting their cocoas. There were geese in the island, and the largest hogs I ever remember to have seen, being nearly as large as the small bullocks at Madras. The natives are tributary to the King of Pigou, who annually receives from them a certain number of ships laden with the produce of the island. The land was very flat, and occasionally overflowed, but interspersed with small clumps of beautiful trees, which gave it a romantic and picturesque appearance. Too much commendation cannot be given to Captain Walker for his politeness, attention, and humanity, on every occasion. Every possible provision was made on board his ship for the passengers, together with the sick and wounded, after we were got on board the Chapman. I believe there never was a more valuable ship came to Europe than the Dartmouth. The loss may be fairly estimated at 200,000l. Sterling. There was a considerable quantity of diamonds on board, besides bags of gold to a very great amount. The Captain of the Dartmouth and all the officers made every possible exertion to save the ship; neither was there the minutest want of good seamanship or good conduct in the whole affair."

EXCHANGES, LONDON WITH HOLLAND.

Amsterdam, 35 1.	Agio of the Bank from Holland, 5.
Ditto Sight, 34 9.	
Rotterdam, 35 3 2½ U.	

PRICE OF STOCKS, MARCH 13.

Bank Stock, shut.	Ditto New Ann. 66⅝ a ¾.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, shut.	Ditto 1751, —
3 per cent. con. 68 a ¼.	India Stock, shut.
3 per cent. red. shut.	3 per cent. Ann. shut.
3 per cent. 1726, —	India Bonds, —
Long Ann. 20¼.	Exch. Bills, par a 1 disc.
Short Ann. 1778, 13⅞ a 15-16ths.	Navy Bills, 9⅛ disc.
South Sea Stock, —	Prizes, ⅛ disc.
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	

WIND AT DEAL, MARCH 12. N. E.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, March 13.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LOYALISTS.

"General *Rosi*, in consequence of the notice he had given on a former day, arose for the purpose of making his promised motion. He then took an extensive retrospect of the situation of the army, and was particular in remarking upon several regulations instituted by the late Duke of Cumberland, when at the head of the army department. The rewarding of merit, in whatever situation it was found, he considered as a circumstance of the first magnitude; but in broaching this opinion, he wished not to be understood as insinuating censure upon any man; and of the present Commander in Chief, he declared, he entertained the highest opinion. He reprobated the innovation in the mode of promoting officers; that by brevet he thought a severe grievance. He reviewed the whole system of the American army arrangement, with which he concluded a very prolix speech, the whole of which could not be accurately heard, the General's voice not being very clear, and he standing under the gallery. He then moved, "That there "be laid before this House, a list of all the officers of the "lately established American corps, specifying the military "commissions they respectively held, previous to their having "been appointed to those corps; as likewise copies of the sti- "pulation under which those American corps were originally "formed."

"Sir *Cecil Wray* seconded the motion. He considered it extremely proper; and, in his opinion, the letters of service by which those were provided for corps, were the criterion for the House to judge from; when the question should be debated, Whether they were entitled to be provided for in like manner as other corps on the British establishment? If they were entitled to it by their original stipulations, certainly they ought to be put on it. If, on the other hand, it was a matter of favour, that partiality would operate to the disadvantage of the service. He did not, he said, fall within the description given by Mr Hussey in a former debate, "That those who had said nothing had been done for the loyalists by the provisional articles, and had exclaimed against ministers for it, when they found that any thing was done for them, were equally discontented." —For his part, he was influenced by no motive but one— which was, he considered the service might be injured, for he would rejoice to see the loyalists provided for.

"General *Conway* was ready to meet any censure that could be imputed to his conduct. If he had not the abilities of his predecessors, he had equal zeal. It was impossible for him to follow the mover of the motion. He would only observe, that the distinguished gallantry of the few corps, who had been rewarded for their service by being put on the establishment, was so well known, that it surprised him to hear the least discontent at it. He then particularized Dalrymple, Sinclair, Tarleton, and Fanning's corps, as deserving every thing done for them. The General said, his only objection to the motion was, that he did not know its intent.

"The *Secretary at War* argued nearly the same language as the last speaker.

" General *Ross* explained.

" Sir *Philip Jennings Clerke* supported the motion, as did General *Smith*, who thought the India corps had as good a claim.

" The motion passed without a diviſion.

" The India buſineſs was poſtponed by a motion of Sir Adam Ferguſſon.

" This day Mr Whitehill's bill—the Gibraltar head-money bill—the bill for regulating the trade to the Weſt Indies, and the Lawſton road bill were read a ſecond time in the Houſe of Peers, and committed for Monday next.

" This day, the mutiny bill was read a ſecond time in the Houſe of Commons, and committed for to-morrow.

" The reſolutions come to in the Committee appointed to conſider of the duties on the exportation of painted linens, &c. were read and agreed to, and a bill ordered to be brought in purſuant thereto.

" In a committee on the further conſideratiou of the American trade bill, went through the ſame, and ordered the bill, with the amendments, to be printed.

" To-morrow the exchequer loans bill—the marine mutiny bill—the bill for the importation of rice duty free—the Italian organized ſilk bill—the tobacco bill—the ballaſtage and laſtage bill, and 19 other bills, will receive the royal aſſent by commiſſion.

" The evening papers will ſhew the new arrangment, which has general credit; though there is a ſlight report this night, that the King has not as yet made any appointment, and no intimation was given to the Houſe."

The 13th inſtant, was married here, John Anderſon, Eſq; of Winterfield, to Miſs Jean Dalrymple, eldeſt daughter of Lord Weſthall.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, March 3.

" The Count de Belgioioſo, Peiſe, from hence for the Eaſt Indies, who ſailed on Tueſday the 4th inſt. was loſt the day following, in a violent ſtorm of wind and ſnow, upon the Kiſh Bank, off Dublin Bay, 147 people on board periſhed. She was one of the richeſt ſhips ever ſailed from this port, not leſs in value than 130,000 l. She had on board 100,000 dollars, beſides a great value in ginſang, bale goods, and 300 tons lead. It is imagined that ſuch part of the cargo as will not float, is in too deep water ever to be got up."

On Thurſday night laſt, about half after eight o'clock in the evening, a tideſman was knocked down on the ſtreets of Leith, and robbed of his watch; and on Saturday evening, about the ſame hour, a gentleman, at his own door, was knocked down by two men in ſailors jackets, robbed of his gold watch, and his arm diſlocated. Intelligence being immediately given to the Magiſtrates, the town of Leith was raiſed, expreſſes ſent to the Lord Provoſt of Edinburgh, and Sheriff; parties of the inhabitants and military ſent out to ſcour the country round, and the whole avenues to Leith ſhut up. Advice was got, that two of the ſailors in ſick quarters were a-miſſing, and that a boy ſaw them running towards Edinburgh. Several different parties of Leith gentlemen and military ran up to Edinburgh, and the two men were taken on the new bridge before ten o'clock the ſame evening. They prove to be a ſailor and marine belonging to the Inſpector; one of them confeſſed the whole, and both watches were found. Lieutenant Renton, and the other officers and men of the South Fencibles quartered at Leith, had great merit in turning out at a moment's warning, and in their ſpirited exertions in apprehending the robbers; and it is but juſtice done to the Gentlemen in Leith, who have entered into a combination to ſupport the civil magiſtrates in all mobs, riots, or robberies, to acknowledge, that they, almoſt to a man, turned out, and were of great ſervice in detecting the robberg. The names of the two fellows are Chalmers and Feggins. They were yeſterday examined by the Sheriff, who committed them to the tolbooth.

At a time ſuch as the preſent, when robberies and houſe-breakings are ſo very frequent, it muſt afford no ſmall conſolation to the public to obſerve, that the wretches who venture on the commiſſion of ſuch atrocious crimes are ſo ſpeedily ſtopt in their wickedneſs. Several inſtances of theſe immediate, and we may add, providential diſcoveries have happened of late. Indeed, this city and neighbourhood are peculiarly ill adapted for the purpoſes of theſe depredators; and, from the unremitting attention and aſſiduity of ſo vigilant a Magiſtrate as Mr Sheriff Hackburn, it is next to impoſſible thieves of any denomination can long eſcape the iron hand of juſtice, however dark and private their machinations may be carried on. Recent examples of this ſufficiently juſtify us in making theſe obſervations; nor can there, perhaps, be a caſe mentioned, of any robbery or houſe-breaking, for theſe many years paſt, in this city or environs, where the perpetrators have not been ſoon diſcovered, and afterwards convicted upon the cleareſt evidence.

On the 26th of February laſt, a cauſe was tried before Lord Mansfield at Guildhall, London, of importance to be known to the trading people of Scotland, from the recent impoſitions practiſed in that country, wherein a merchant in Scotland was plaintiff, and Henry Noah, otherwiſe Henry Harriſon, was defendant. The action was brought to recover 204 l. 11 s. 6 d. for linens, ſhoes, lawns, threads, ſheetings, and other goods, ſold to him by the firm of Harriſon and Company. The plaintiff's counſel ſtated, that his attention was attracted in Auguſt laſt by the following advertiſement, publiſhed in this paper: "To merchants and others. A houſe in London, in the mercantile line, and whoſe foreign connections are very extenſive, wiſhes to engage with a perſon of character and credit in Scotland, whoſe judgment is good in the different articles manufactured in North Britain. The houſe will either engage as partners, and allow him a ſhare of the profits ariſing from that buſineſs, or pay him the uſual commiſſion for his trouble on the purchaſes made for their account. As the conſumption is very conſiderable, the party hopes none will anſwer this, but thoſe who are capable of conducting the buſineſs in the moſt eligible and proper manner, as a ſum of money will be immediately at the command of the agent approved of. Letters addreſſed to W. M. No. 9. Croſby Square, London, will be duly noticed." The plaintiff anſwered this advertiſement, which produced a letter in return, ſigned "Harriſon and Company, No. 9. Croſby Square, London," deſiring him, *as he valued the benefits he was to receive*, to ſhip them immediately a quantity of Scotch goods of different kinds, as a ſpecimen of his judgment in the purchaſe; and ſubjoined a ſcheme of goods, enumerating every article they could think of, of Scotch manufacture. The plaintiff believing them as honeſt as himſelf, ſhipped them goods to the above amount; and the poſt following the notice of their having ſhipped, they ſent him a freſh order for ſhoes, to the amount of 1500 l.: but the petitioner accidentally meeting with a merchant who had lived ſome years in London, they fell into converſation on the matter; in the courſe of which the plaintiff was greatly alarmed upon being informed by him, that "ſhoes were to be bought cheaper in England than Scotland;" and that news-paper connections were very much to be dreaded.—The ſhip had a quick paſſage, and the goods came ſafely into the hands of Harriſon and Company; but as they refuſed to pay for, or deliver them back, upon being applied to in London, an action was commenced againſt Henry Harriſon and Henry Noah, for the recovering of the money; upon which Noah was arreſted. As no Harriſon could be found upon the ſtricteſt enquiry, a ſtop was put to the proceedings for ſome time. There being every reaſon in the world to think Harriſon to be a ſuppoſititious partner, the opinion of counſel was taken upon the circumſtances, who adviſed this action to be diſcontinued, and to proceed anew againſt Noah, *alias* Harriſon, alone, he having acknowledged the receipt of the goods; and the rather, as he had perſonated and anſwered to the name of Harriſon to ſeveral perſons who applied to him for payment of the goods. The action was therefore dropt, and Noah's attorney was paid 4 l. as the defender's coſt of the diſcontinuance: However, before this was done, the plaintiff's attorney applied to him at Woodſtreet Compter to produce Harriſon to him of a Sunday; but this he did not think fit to give him an aſſurance of his doing. Noah was again arreſted, and *modeſtly* pleaded, that he was in *partnerſhip* with Harriſon,—that it was a joint tranſaction,—and therefore that the plaintiff could not recover againſt him by his action in its preſent ſhape. The plaintiff replied, that Noah and Harriſon were one and the ſame perſon; upon which iſſue was joined. To prove the plaintiff's caſe, Mr *Fraſer*, a merchant's clerk, was firſt called, who depoſed, That he had waited upon Harriſon and Company above twenty times; and that at theſe times he ſaw and converſed with a perſon who called himſelf Henry Harriſon; but that upon being arreſted on the former action, he declared his name to be Henry Noah, and that this perſon had acknowledged to him the receipt of the goods, with the invoice and bill of lading. Other collateral proofs were alſo adduced to ſuſtain this caſe, particularly Mr Lippenwell, the Sheriff's officer employed in the buſineſs, who evidenced, that he had, within theſe twelve months paſt, arreſted the ſaid Henry Noah, Noah Mordecai his father, Solomon Noah the brother, and Ephraim Hart the brother-in-law; and that if any ſuch perſon as Henry Harriſon exiſted, he ſhould certainly have heard of him. The defendants counſel then opened their defence, ſtating, that Harriſon and Co. were *reſpectable merchants*, (here a loud laugh;) and produced a copartnerſhip-deed ſigned between Noah and Harriſon in January 1782. The notary public who drew it proved the execution of it, but ſaid he did not know either of the parties. The clerk of *Niſi prius* began to read the deed; but when he came to that part of the preamble of it, ſetting forth, "that whereas the ſaid Henry Harriſon and Henry Noah having great faith and confidence in each other," the whole audience burſt out into an immoderate fit of laughter, in which my Lord Mansfield, in ſpite of his gravity, was obliged to join.

Jacob Noſſell, of the Jewiſh perſuaſion, was next called, who depoſed, upon being queſtioned what he was? That he was formerly a merchant, but now a *gentleman*. Declared that he had, ſince he became a *gentleman*, done buſineſs with Harriſon and Noah as partners. Mr Howarth then aſked him, What buſineſs he did with them? "I ſold them (ſaid he) SOME WASH-BALLS. This created another peal of laughter. It was told the plaintiff's counſel, by a friend in Court who recollected the witneſs, that this *gentleman*, Mr Noſſell, was neither more nor leſs than a puffer to an itinerant auctioneer. The queſtion was put to him, but he denied it, upon the Five Books of Moſes. *Henry Lyons, David Walles, and another Jewiſh gentleman, of equal reſpectability*, ſwore to the partnerſhip of Harriſon and Co. and that they had ſeen Harriſon within the laſt fortnight, *although he had been inviſible to every other perſon*. A written notice was ſerved by the plaintiff's attorney upon the defendant and his attorney, to produce Harriſon and Co.'s books; and that the ſaid Harriſon and Noah ſhould alſo ſhew themſelves in open Court at the trial. This, however, they declined *in toto*.

Lord Mansfield obſerved, that he could not help entertaining a very bad opinion of the cauſe, from the non-appearance of Harriſon; and that he felt very much in *conſcience* for the plaintiff, becauſe the plea, which was in abatement, and the firſt he had ever tried upon the fact ſince he had been Chief Juſtice, was calculated *to turn a fair creditor* round, and thereby to defeat the ends of juſtice, and that, too, upon a knowledge that he, the defendant, was liable in his own perſon as a partner; adding, that, were the defendant to prevail, it would pave the way to the ſetting up of a man of ſtraw as a real partner, for evident purpoſes.

The Jury, in a moment, gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with full coſts of ſuit, to the ſatisfaction of a crowded auditory.

Counſel for the plaintiff, Mr Howorth and the Hon. Mr Erſkine: Attorney, Mr Brewſter, of the Middle Temple.

Counſel for the defendant, Mr Wallace and Mr Mingay: Attorney, Mr Hicks.

The ſketches of two bills, which were intended to have been enacted into laws this preſent ſeſſions of Parliament, viz. one for extending the royalty of the city of Glaſgow, regulating its police, eſtabliſhing watchmen, &c. the other, for laying an additional pontage on the Old and New Bridges, were printed, and ſubmitted to the judgment of the citizens. Their opinions were in general againſt the tenor of both bills, and many particulars pointed out as oppreſſive. The Magiſtrates and Council, on Friday ſe'ennight, after knowing the opinion of the citizens, gave up both bills.

We hear from Ramſey, in the Iſle of Mann, that on the 12th ult. a ſmack belonging to Liverpool, Dawſon maſter, loaded with herrings from the Roſſes, came to an anchor in that bay. The maſter, who lived in Ramſey, went on ſhore, and did not return on board. A gale of wind came on early on Thurſday evening, and the veſſel came near ſhore:—about two o'clock on Friday morning the gale had encreaſed ſo much that ſeveral people belonging to the town were alarmed for the ſafety of the veſſel and the people on board, but the maſter not being active in attempting their preſervation, nothing was undertaken till day-light, when the men were diſcovered on the ſide, waving their hats, and making ſignals of diſtreſs. The ſea ran very high, notwithſtanding which five men ſtripped and launched a boat, but juſt at that inſtant the ſmack went to pieces, and every perſon on board periſhed. There were ſix people belonging to the ſmack, and David Johnſtone (an inhabitant of Ramſey) who has left a widow and eight children. The boat belonging to the veſſel drove on ſhore, with the ſtings cut, and afterwards the body of one of the unfortunate men, who it is ſuppoſed had taken to the boat.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, March 3.

" This morning his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, is to breakfaſt with the Provoſt and Fellows of Trinity-college; after which he will be conducted to the library, printing-houſe, muſeum, refectory, &c. In each place he will be addreſſed in the uſual manner by the ſcholars.

" The following outward entries were made on Saturday at the Cuſtom-houſe:

" For Philadelphia. Meſſ. Stewart, 2600 yards old drapery, 152 yards new ditto.—Richard Dillon, 1481 yards of printed linen, 172 ditto printed cotton mixed with linen.—Barnaby O'Reilly, 3148 yards of new drapery, 3204 yards of ſtuffs mixed with ſilk, 83lb. of wrought ſilk, 45lb. of ditto mixed with cotton, 104 yards of pluſh, 345 yards of old drapery.—Andrew Reynolds, 21,055 yards of ſtuff mixed with ſilk, 348lb. of wrought ſilk, 322 yards of linen cloth.

" For New-York. Francis Plunkett and Sons, 77 pieces printed Iriſh linen.—Wm. Doolittle, 17lb. ſilk ribband, 5lb. ditto ſtay-laces, 24 dozen handkerchiefs.—James Campbell, 100 dozen buckles, 1 cwt. bound books, 12 dozen ink powder.

" It muſt be truly pleaſing to ſee the new exertions making to get into the track of an exportation for our manufactures. Saturday's entries prove it in a very great degree; one houſe alone, Mr Barnaby O'Reilly's, having ſhipped for Philadelphia, above ſix thouſand yards of ſtuff and poplins, beſides a great quantity of wrought ſilk, clothes, &c. &c. An example worthy of imitation, and muſt be attended with ſalutary conſequences to the working people.

" It is currently reported that a number of Hollanders, of conſiderable property, intend ſettling on the ſea coaſt of this kingdom, for the purpoſe of carrying on, in the moſt extenſive manner, the drying and manufacturing of fiſh. This moſt intereſting part of Iriſh commerce has been ſhamefully neglected, and hitherto furniſhed our enemies with riches."

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

March 16. Peggy, Sinclair, from Stoxigo, in baliaſt.
Robert and Mariory, Nett, from Stromneſs, with goods.
Robert and Jean, Cargill, from Arbroath, with coals.
Peggy, Macculloch, from Borrowſtounneſs, with ditto.
Lovely Mary, Beatſon, from London, with goods.
Good Intent, Primroſe, from Borrowſtounneſs, with lintſeed.
Lady Betty, Fotheringham, from Leven, with ſalt.
Janet, Horn, from Gottenburgh, with dales and iron.
Succeſs, Ferrier, from Kirkcaldy, with green-wood.
Erskine, Robertſon, from Alloa, with peats.
Active, Holmes, from Eyno, with barley and peaſe.
Joannes and Suſannah, Peters, from Oſtend, with lemons, oranges, prunes, &c.

SAILED,

Lady Antwerp, Gray, for Aberdeen, with goods.
Adamſon, Lamb, for Perth, with ditto.

For the Benefit of JAMES CLARK.

Muſic Maſter of the Weſt Fencible Regiment.
On WEDNESDAY the 19th March inſtant,
In Mr DUNN's ASSEMBLY ROOM,
Will be performed,

A Concert of Vocal and Inſtrumental Muſic.

To begin at Twelve o'clock noon.

PLAN OF THE CONCERT.

ACT I.

Overture, by LORD KELLY;
Clarinet Concerto, Mr CLARK;
Overture, by BACH.

ACT II.

Quartetto, DAVAUX;
Song, Signor CORRI;
Solo Concerto, Mr SCHETKY.

ACT III.

Song, Signor CORRI;
Violin Concerto, Mr REINEAGLE;
Duetto on two Flagellets, Mr CLARK;
Overture, by ABEL.

TICKETS, 3 s. each, to be had at Mr DUNN's, and at the Muſic Shops or at Mr CLARK's Lodgings, Jollie's Cloſe, Caſtlehill.

This being the firſt CONCERT for Mr CLARK's benefit in Edinburgh, he humbly hopes it will be countenanced by the Nobility and Gentry of this city, where he means to reſide after the Fencible Regiments are broke.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

IN the Cellars of ALLAN, STEUART, and CO. Leith, upon Tueſday the 25th current, at eleven o'clock forenoon,

10 Tons refined Sugars.	20 Tons Soap Tallow.
9 Puncheons Rum.	10 Tons Roſin.
6 Pieces French Brandy.	4 Tons Hard Soap.
10 Tons Pearl Aſhes.	20 Barrels Soft ditto.
5 Tons Barilla ditto.	100 Barrels Riga Lintſeed.

A parcel of Glaſs ware, and ſome Rapee Snuff in quarter-pound bottles, and about 50 groſs Scotch Pint Bottles; alſo, a few buts Sherry and Malaga Wine, and ſome tierces of very fine French Vinegar.

THERE is now OPEN FOR SALE, at JOHN NEALL and SON'S Warehouſe, Lower end of the City Guard,

A Quantity of PRINTED COTTONS, MUSLINS, GAUZES, RIBBONS, and LACES,

which will be ſold much below the uſual prices, for ready money only.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THERE is to be a meeting of the Creditors of the late ALEXANDER GILES brewer in Edinburgh, on Wedneſday next the 19th March, in John's Coffeehouſe, at one o'clock afternoon. The creditors are deſired, between and that day, to give in the grounds of their debts to John Campbell writer to the ſignet.

NOTICE to the CREDITORS of JOHN TULLOCH Merchant in Stromneſs.

AT requeſt of ſundry creditors of the ſaid John Tulloch, WILLIAM YOUNG writer in Stromneſs, factor appointed by the Lords of Council and Seſſion upon the ſequeſtrated perſonal eſtate of the ſaid John Tulloch, in terms of the ſtatute of the 12th year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An act for rendering the payment of the "creditors of inſolvent debtors in Scotland more equal and expedi"tious," &c. and afterwards continued by the creditors and their agents preſent at the meeting called in terms of the ſtatute, and of the order of Court, hereby intimates to the whole creditors of the ſaid John Tulloch, that a meeting of the ſaid creditors is to be held within the houſe of Fraſer Smith ſhipmaſter in Stromneſs, upon Friday the 9th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, *for the purpoſe of chuſing a truſtee or factor, in place of the ſaid William Young, for managing the ſaid ſequeſtrated eſtate, for the benefit of all concerned*; the preſent ſtate of the ſaid William Young's health not admitting of his diſcharging the duties of his office in the manner he could wiſh.

FOR LONDON,
THE LOVELY MARY,
WILLIAM BEATSON Maſter,

LYING in Leith Harbour, taking in goods, and ſails 31ſt March 1783.

The Maſter to be ſpoke with at the Exchange Coffee houſe, at 'Change Hours, mornings and evenings on board the ſhip, or at his houſe in Queen's Street, Leith.

N. B. The above ſhip has neat accommodation for paſſengers; and the beſt of uſage may be depended on.

High-coloured Seville Oranges for Marmalade.

JUST arrived from Spain, and to be ſold for ready money, A parcel of fine high coloured SEVILLE ORANGES in cheſts and half cheſts, in good order, and fit for marmalade. Alſo,

Lemons in cheſts and half cheſts.
St Katharine's Prunes in boxes.
Common Prunes in caſks.
Sun Raiſins in caſks.
Malaga Raiſins in caſks.

Apply to John Walker and Company, Edinburgh, or to David Liddell, at their warehouſe near the church, South Leith.

LEMONS, ORANGES, &c.

JUST now arrived, after a ſhort paſſage, per the Lovely Mary, Capt. William Beatſon, from London, a quantity of very high coloured Seville Oranges, for marmalade; alſo, Lemons, and China Oranges, to be ſold in cheſts, half cheſts, and quarters; juicy Lemons, from 6d. to 9d. per dozen; Raw Sugar, at 5d. per pound, which will anſwer for making marmalade; Port, Liſbon, and Cherry Wine, at 18s. per dozen, clean bottles returned.

Orders from the country, addreſſed to Alexander Thomſon, at his Warehouſe, Croſs, Edinburgh, will be punctually attended to.

N. B. For the above Warehouſe two Apprentices are wanted.—For particulars apply as above.

Contractors wanted for Dalkeith Roads.

THE Truſtees for the Turnpike Roads in the Diſtrict of Dalkeith, in the ſhire of Edinburgh, having reſolved to CONTRACT with proper perſons for the reparation of the road leading from Edinburgh by Dalkeith, to Deanburn-bridge, and likewiſe for the reparation of the road leading from the Dalkeith road by Preſtonfield and Niddry, to the extremity of ſaid diſtrict; and to parcel out the ſaid roads into diviſions of one mile, two miles, or four miles, to each contractor. Notice is hereby given to all ſuch perſons as are willing to undertake the reparation of ſaid roads, to lodge their propoſals for the ſame betwixt and the firſt of April next, with Samuel Mitchelſon, junior, clerk to the ſignet, ſpecifying the terms on which they will undertake repairs, for one year, three years, or ſeven years.

To be LET, and entered to immediately,

THE HOUSE of BROUGHTON PARK,

within fifteen minutes walk of the Croſs of Edinburgh, on the road leading to Bonington, conſiſting of a dining-room, drawing-room, five bed-chambers, ſervants room, kitchen, cloſets, and other conveniencies.——For further particulars application may be made to John Tawſe writer, Parliament-Square, Edinburgh.

Leith, 11th March 1783,

TO be SOLD by auction at Lawſon's Coffeehouſe, upon Tueſday the 18th inſtant, to begin preciſely at eleven o'clock forenoon,

15 Puncheons fine Old Jamaica Rum.
30 Tons Roſin.
10 Tons Riga Pearl Aſhes.
150 Barrels Riga Lintſeed.
10 Hogſheads Dutch ditto.
2000 Gottenburgh Deals, different ſizes.

The goods will be put up in ſmall lots for the accommodation of purchaſers; and the Rum, &c. will be ſhown by John Grant, merchant in Leith, the day preceding the ſale.

By authority of the Honourable the Commiſſioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen, and for exchanging Priſoners of War.

TO be expoſed to SALE by public auction, on Tueſday the 18th day of March inſtant, within the apartments that were occupied priſoners of war in Edinburgh Caſtle,

The following Particulars, viz.

Three Copper Boilers, with Furnaces complete.
A large quantity, in different lots, of Hammocks.
Matreſſes, filled and unfilled.
Coverlets.
Timber Bedſteads.
Sheets.
Camp Kettles.
Wooden Bowls, Plates, and Spoons.
Tubs, Jacks, and ſeveral other articles, uſed by the priſoners during the war.

The whole to be ſeen by any perſon inclining to purchaſe, on Friday, Saturday, and Monday, preceding the roup, each forenoon, from eleven to two o'clock.

N. B. The roup to begin preciſely at ten o'clock forenoon.

JAMES CRAIG, Agent.

EARL OF ELGIN'S LIMEWORKS.

At Charleſtown by Dunfermline.

THE burning of lime having now commenced at this Work for the enſuing ſeaſon, the public may depend on ready ſupply to any extent of the following kinds of goods, and at the undermentioned prices, viz

LIMESHELLS till Martinmaſs next at the cuſtomary price of ninepence-halfpenny per boll, with one penny over and above on every ten bolls, in name of ſhipping charge, making nett 4 l. Sterling per hundred bolls free on board.

SLACKED LIME, during the ſame period at ſix ſhillings Sterling per chalder of eighteen bolls, being only at the rate of 4 d. per boll, free on board.

LIME STONE all the year round at ſixpence *per* cart, or one ſhilling and ſixpence ſterling *per* ton, with the ordinary ſhipping charge free on board.

The whole for ready money, or good bills on Edinburgh at ſhort dates.

Shipmaſters may depend on all poſſible diſpatch and civil uſage; and purchaſers, of every rank and denomination, may expect the ſame impartial juſtice as if preſent upon the ſpot.

Letters and commiſſions addreſſed, as uſual, to John Grant at Charleſtown by Dunfermline, will be attended to with the utmoſt punctuality.

Office at Charleſtown, 10th March 1783.

HOUSE AND LANDS TO BE LET,

In Breadalbane, Perthſhire, and FARM-STOCKING to be Sold.

TO be LET for a whole year, half, or quarter of a year, and entered to at Whitſunday next, genteely furniſhed,

The Houſe of ACHLYNE, with Stables, Coach-

houſe, Waſhing-houſe, and other neceſſary offices. The houſe is large and commodious, fit to accommodate any family; it has a carriage-road to the door, is delightfully ſituated, and in the near neighbourhood of a fine ſporting country, abounding with game of every kind. The gardener at Achlyne will ſupply any family reſiding there with all ſorts of neceſſary garden-ſtuffs.

Further information may be had from the proprietor at Achlyne, or from William Leſlie writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh.

To be alſo Let, for ſuch a number of years as can be agreed upon, The WHOLE LOW GROUNDS of the Farm of Achlyne, conſiſting of arable and paſture grounds, and an extenſive meadow, all incloſed and ſubdivided. Theſe lands have been many years in the natural poſſeſſion of the proprietor for the purpoſe of improvement, and, by a conſiderable expenditure of money, are now in fine order. The arable grounds may be plowed with two horſes, and they are ſupplied with lime and peats in abundance, for the uſe of the farm.

The entry to the houſes and farm may be at Whitſunday next, and to the arable land at the ſeparation of next crop from the ground. And To be Sold at Achlyne, at Whitſunday next, the MILK COWS, and a variety of other Black Cattle; alſo HORSES, and Labouring Utenſils of every kind; and, at the term of ſummer following, the Growing Corns on the farm of Achlyne.

MAHOGANY TO BE SOLD.

UPON Thurſday and Friday next, being the 20th and 21ſt days of March current, there will be SOLD by private bargain, either in wholeſale or retail, within the Timber Buſh, Leith,

Eight or Nine Thouſand Feet of very fine MAHOGANY, partly Bay wood, and partly Jamaica, juſt imported.

The proprietor will attend at the place of ſale from eleven till two o'clock, and he may, in the mean time, be ſpoke with at Mr Robertſon's, Black-Bull Inn, Pleaſance, Edinburgh.

RUTHVEN BLEACHFIELD,

Near PERTH, 1783.

MELISS, BARLAND, and Co. will Bleach this ſeaſon at the following prices, viz,

900 warp and under at 2d *per* yard.		1600	4½d. *per* yard.
1000 and 1100 .	2½d.	1700 and all above,	5d.
1200 . . .	3d.	Diapers, . .	3d.
1300 and 1400 .	3½d.	Fine Tweels and Damaſks,	4d.
1500 . . .	4d.	Long Lawns and Cambricks,	3d.

All above yard wide in proportion to its breadth.

Cloth for this field taken in by David Beatſon, hoſier, front of the Exchange; James Burn, merchant, Netherbow, and James Stone, weaver, Croſs-Cauſeway, Edinburgh.—Ninian Cunningham, weaver, citadel, Leith; Robert Hutton, merchant, Dunfermline; Andrew Fernie, merchant, Newburgh; Robert Elder, weaver, Cowgate, and George Mitchell, weaver, Nethergate, Dundee; Charles Allan, merchant, Arbroath; James Watſon, merchant, Montroſe; John Ferrier, merchant, Brechin; David Mann *junior*, merchant, Forfar; James Peebles, merchant, Inchture; David Blair, merchant, Couper Angus; Thomas Duncan, merchant, Alyth; Robert M'Intyre, merchant, Crieff; James Inches, merchant, Dunkeld; John M'Farlane, weaver, Moulin; James M'Phaull merchant, Wick in Caithneſs; John Buſſet, George Blaikie, and Thomas Barland, Perth; and by S. Read at the field; at all which places receipts will be given.

MAINS BLEACHFIELD, 1783.

One mile from Dundee.

JAMES SPEID is ready to take in Cloth, and will bleach at the following prices,

	Per yard.		Per yard.
Plain Linen 8 and 900 warp,	2 d.	1300, and 1400 ditto,	4 d.
1000 ditto,	2½d.	1500 ditto,	4½d.
1100 ditto,	3 d.	1600, and all above,	5 d.
1200 ditto,	3½d.		

Diapers and Tweels according to their breadth and quality. Sale Linen upon reaſonable terms.

The work will be carried on after the moſt approved method, without the uſe of rubbing-boards, which all who pay attention to the fabric of the Cloth will pleaſe to obſerve. It may be depended upon, that the Linen will be finiſhed in the beſt manner, and ſoon returned.

CLOTH taken in by William Stark combmaker, Lawn Market; Mrs Rae grocer, north ſide of the Graſs Market; and Mrs Bell, ſouth ſide head of Canongate, Edinburgh: William Macintyre flax-dreſſer, Cupar Fife; John Birall weaver, Pitleſlie; Joſeph Lyel merchant, Newburgh; James Burns merchant, and Thomas Bell weaver, St Andrews; John Hepburn weaver, Errol; James Johnſton merchant, Arbroath; David Tindal merchant, Forfar; Patrick Heigh weaver, Glammis; Thomas Glendy, Kirriemuir; at James Speid's houſe, Dundee; and at the Field. At all which places receipts will be given.

LUNCARTY AND PERTH BLEACHFIELD.

SANDEMAN, TURNBULL, and Co. carry on buſineſs at both Fields, and bleach in the beſt manner, at the following prices:

All Linen Cloth, yard wide and under, not exceeding

	Per Yard.		Per Yard.
900 warp,	2½ d.	1600,	5½ d.
1000 and 1100,	3 d.	1700 and all above,	6 d.
1200,	3½ d.	Diaper,	4 d.
1300,	4 d.	Damask,	5 d.
1400,	4½ d.	Long Lawn,	3 d.
1500,	5 d.	Cambrick,	4 d.

All above yard-wide in proportion to its breadth.

CLOTH for theſe Fields is preſently taken in by

JAMES TORRY merchant, Royal Exchange, and William Anderſon ſadler, Cowgate-head, Edinburgh.	Mrs Alexander, Dunfermline.
	James Duncan merchant, Alloa.
	James Addiſon ſenior, Borrowſtounneſs.
William Coke bookſeller, Leith.	David Ochterlonie, Dundee.
James Gillies bookſeller, Glaſgow.	William Ritchie merchant, Arbroath.
John Berry merchant, Dalkeith.	
Thomas Mair merchant, Bathgate.	John Low merchant, Montroſe.
Miſs Eupheme Walker merchant, St Andrews.	Walter Cargill merchant, Dunkeld.
William Main merchant, Cupar, Fife.	James Glaſs merchant, Crieff.
	David Sandeman merchant, and William Sandeman and Co. Perth.
Mrs Janet Bell, Leven.	
John Melvill and Son, Dyſart.	Hector Turnbull at Luncarty.
William Philip and Son, Kirkcaldy.	And John Turnbull at Tulloch.
Mrs Helen Scott, Anſtruther.	

Denovan Bleachfield, by Falkirk, 1783.

ALEXANDER COLVIN bleaches Cloth at the following prices per yard, viz. all Plain Linen wrought in a 900 reed and under, 2½d.—1000, 1100, and 1200, 3d.—1300 and 1400, 3½d.—1500 and 1600, 4d.—1700, and all above, 5d.——And all kinds of figured Linen, Tweels, Cambrics, Cottons, &c. at reaſonable prices.

CLOTH for this Field is taken in at Berwick by William Graham carpet-weaver, Caſtle-gate; at Edinburgh, by George Anderſon merchant at the Croſs; Archibald Caddie and Co. merchants, Britto Street; and by William Dawſon merchant, Lawn Market; at Leith, by Robert Williamſon merchant on the Shore; at Kirkliſton, by William Shankly, ſaddler; at Borrowſtounneſs, by James Addiſon, ſenior, merchant; at Falkirk, by John Gourlay merchant; at Stirling, by William Chriſtie, merchant; at St Ninians, by William Hewit merchant; at Down, by Peter Smith, merchant; at Crieff, by John Stewart, merchant; at Alloa, by James Allan ſurveyor, and John Blaw weaver; at Glaſgow, by Meſſ. Millar and Ewing, merchants, and by George Colvin merchant; at Kilſyth, by Alexander Macdugal, merchant; at Carron, by Mrs Macfarlane; at Carron-ſhore, by Alexander Macara, merchant; at Cumbernauld, by William Finlay, merchant; and at the Bleachfield. At all which places receipts will be given.

Yarn bleached at this Field this ſeaſon, if 18 hier and above at 10 d. per ſpindle; if coarſer, 12.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 6th day of June, between the hours of four and five afternoon,

The LANDS of GLENGELT, lying in the

pariſh of Channelkirk, and county of Berwick, ſeventeen miles ſouth of Edinburgh, on the great road to England by Greenlaw and Kelſo, conſiſting of the following Farms, all lying contiguous,—

I. UPPER and NETHER GLENGELT, poſſeſſed by John Cairns.

II. CHANNELKIRK INN and LARGE INCLOSURE, poſſeſſed by Alexander Dow.

III. MOUNTMILN and BRAEFOOT, with the aſtricted multures, poſſeſſed by George Lyall.

IV. HUNTERSHALL, poſſeſſed by George Thomſon.

V. Mr Scott's poſſeſſion, and ſundry Houſes and yards in the town of Channelkirk.

The whole is known to be low rented, of very great extent; and, allowing only 5 per cent. for money expended on building and incloſing the yearly value is 270 l. Sterling.

The upſet-price, 5250 l. Sterling.

The whole holds blench of the Crown; and the purchaſer will get an heritable right to the teinds.

For particulars, apply to Mr Borthwick of Crookſtown, the proprietor.

A Lieutenant in the Independent Invalids, whoſe Company is quartered in one of the moſt agreeable garriſons in England, wants to retire upon half pay: Therefore any Lieutenant who is upon the Britiſh half pay, may get an advantageous exchange, by applying to James Hay jun. writer to the ſignet, who has powers to conclude a bargain.—The Lieutenant of Invalids does not pretend to any intereſt ſo as to get the exchange carried through; therefore the Gentleman with whom he exchanges muſt get the tranſaction completed.

SALE of a HOUSE in DUNDEE.

TO be Sold by public voluntary roup, upon Friday the 4th day of April 1783, within the Coffeehouſe of Dundee, betwixt the hours of two and three afternoon,

That new, elegant, and commodious LODGING or DWELLING-HOUSE, and Garden, lying on the ſouth ſide of the Seagate-ſtreet of Dundee, belonging to Dr WILLISON.

The houſe conſiſts of a parlour, dining-room, drawing-room, five bed-rooms, dreſſing-cloſets, kitchen, cellars, laundry, ſervants apartments, &c. with a waſhing-houſe, coach-houſe, ſtable, and other conveniencies, fit to accommodate a genteel family.

The houſe is ſituated on an eminence, and has a commanding view of the harbour, river Tay, and the environs of the town.

Alſo will be SOLD, betwixt and Whitſunday next,

The Houſehold Furniture, together with a large collection of Elegant Prints, framed and glazed.

Any perſon inclining to make a private bargain betwixt and the day of ſale, may apply to Thomas Davidſon writer in Dundee, who has power to conclude a bargain, and will ſhow the articles of roup and title-deeds.

Sale of Superiorities in Dumfries-Shire.

TO be Sold within the Exchange Coffeehouſe Edinburgh, on Tueſday the 25th March 1783, between the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

The following PARTS of the ESTATE of HOLMAINS, yet unſold, to be expoſed in the Lots, and at the prices after mentioned,

Lot I. The ſuperiority of the ſeven merk land of Perſbyhall, called Craighouſeteed and Midge Brae, belonging in property to Joſeph and Richardſons: The three merk land of Lairdholm and Plewlandaſh, belonging to Johnſton: The forty ſhilling land of Rammerſcales, belonging to Mr Mounſey: And the five and a half merk land of Raffels, Robbiewhat, Greenfields, and Howthat, belonging to Mr Cunruthers of Hardriggs; to be expoſed, for the encouragement of offerers, at 3401. Sterling.

All theſe lands are held by Holmains of the Crown. They are rated in the ceſs books at 617 merks, and pay 11. 15s. 3d. 4-12ths Sterling of annual feu-duty. Lairdholm, and Plewlandaſh, and Rammerſcales, are preſently under judicial ſale, at the inſtance of apparent heirs; for a year's rent, or above 120 l. will, upon the ſale, be exigible by the ſuperior from the purchaſers; and he will alſo have a near proſpect of compoſitions for entries in ſome of the other lands, particularly in Raffels, Robbiewhat, Greenfields, and Howthat; the preſent vaſſal, about 90 years of age, having ſold a conſiderble part of them.

LOT II. The SUPERIORITY of the Forty-Shilling Land of Cockethill, belonging in property to Mr Mounſey, valued in the ceſs-book at 100 merks, held by Holmains of the Crown, and paying to him 2 l. Scots of feu-duty. Theſe lands are alſo under ſale, at the inſtance of the apparent heir, ſo a compoſition will be due from the purchaſer; to be expoſed at 40 l. In caſe the lands in lot firſt do not ſell in cumulo, they will be divided into the following parcels, and expoſed at the prices after mentioned, viz.

Parcel 1. Perſbyhall, called Craighouſe-ſteeds and Midgebrae, valued at 142 merks, and paying 20 merks Scots of feu duty. To be put up at 80 l.

2. Lairdholm and Plewlandaſh, valued at 140 merks, and paying 2 l. Scots of feu-duty. To be put up at 100 l.

3. Rammerſcales, valued at 90 merks, and paying 2 l. Scots of feu-duty, and 3-4ths Scots in augmentation of the rental; to be put up at 90 l.

4. Raffells, Robbiewhat, Greenfields, and Howthat, valued at 245 merks, and paying 3¼ merks of feu-duty; to be put up at 80 l.

William Campbell writer to the ſignet will ſhow the title-deeds and conditions of ſale; and thoſe who with for further information, or incline to purchaſe by private bargain, may apply to Alexander Farquharſon accomptant in Edinburgh.

FEBRUARY 8, 1783.

A very neceſſary Caution to the Public,

By JOHN NORTON, Surgeon, in Golden-ſquare, London.

THE advertiſements I have ſeen in different newſpapers, not only relative to a Mr William Norton, ſen. but likewiſe as to other impoſtors, muſt ſurprize every one. The original inventor and ſole proprietor of

MAREDANT'S ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS

lives in Golden-ſquare, whoſe name is JOHN NORTON, by whom this invaluable medicine was prepared and publiſhed upwards of twenty-two years. I ſerved a regular apprenticeſhip to ſurgery; have been examined both for the navy and army, and declared ſufficiently capable; and that I alſo am a freeman of the corporation of ſurgeons of London; to prove which, the following is a true copy of my diploma:

"KNOW all men by theſe preſents, that we, the Maſter, Wardens, "and the reſt of the Court of Examiners of the Company of Surgeons "of London, to that purpoſe choſen and conſtituted by the authority of "Parliament, have deliberately examined Mr John Norton, and do find "him a fit and capable perſon to exerciſe the art and ſcience of ſurgery; "and we do admit him to practice in the ſaid art, according to the form, "form, and effect of the ſtatute in that caſe made and provided. In "witneſs whereof, we have ſubſcribed our names, and have cauſed the "common ſeal of the ſaid Company to be ſet to theſe preſents.

"John Blagden, Maſter—Robert Young, Percival Pott, Wardens.
"D. Middleton, Chriſtopher Fullagar, John Townſhend, Rob. Adair.
"Regiſtered by Joſ. Cruttenden, Cl.
"Dated the 15th December 1763."

Mr Norton deſires that none will take Maredant's Drops without a check, with the direction-bill being ſigned by himſelf. Vandour's Pills have no check, but the direction-bills are ſigned.—It is not three weeks ſince Mr William Norton, ſen. who is a common tradeſman, left his houſe, No. 3, Queen Charlotte's Row, Paddington, and removed to Charles-ſtreet, where he firſt publiſhed a ſpurious ſort of Maredant's Drops, in imitation of mine. I have frequently given him my medicines, as he was afflicted with the ſcurvy very much; ſo it is obvious that John Smith's cure muſt have been effected by my drops, or is a falſe one. Can a man that knows nothing either of medicine or ſurgery practiſe them with juſtice?—Mr John Norton, ſurgeon, therefore, deſires, that thoſe who have occaſion for Maredant's Antiſcorbutic Drops will buy them at his houſe, the ſouth ſide of Golden-ſquare, near Piccadilly, or of thoſe he appoints as venders of his ſix ſhilling bottles, leaſt by taking a counterfeit ſort they may dangerouſly injure themſelves.

Theſe drops are ſold in ſquare bottles by Mr Norton ſurgeon, Golden-ſquare, London, at half-a-guinea and ſix ſhillings each, with the following inſcription on them, viz. "John Norton, only Proprietor and Author of Maredant's Drops." Each bottle is wrapped in a folio bill of directions, ſigned by Mr Norton in his own hand-writing. The half-guinea bottles are ſold at his houſes only.

N. B. Beware of counterfeits.

By Mr Norton's appointment, the ſix ſhilling bottles are ſold by Meſſ. Hufband, Elder, and Co. at Edinburgh; Meſſ. Morriſon and Son, Perth; Meſſ. Leſlie and Co. druggiſts, Aberdeen; and by Mr Angus M'Donald jeweller, Glaſgow.

Where likewiſe may be had,

Vandour's Pills, at 2s. 6d. per box, ſo efficacious in nervous complaints.

Fendon's Nervous Drops, at 6s. and 3s. per bottle.

As alſo Wace's Aſthmatic Drops, at 6s. and 3s. per bottle.——Both theſe with checks the ſame as Maredant's, together with the bills of directions.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN and THOMAS ROBERTSON, and ſold at their Printing-houſe in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly publiſhed every Monday, Wedneſday and Saturday.——The price as follows: *viz.* 46 *s.* 6*d. per annum*, when ſent by poſt; 4*s.* 6*d.* when ſent to any houſe in this city or ſuburbs; 3*s.* 6*d.* when called for at, the Printing-houſe; and a ſingle paper 3*d.*